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THIRTY YEARS *with* FRUITS and FLOWERS



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Department of Agriculture

A RURAL FLOWER GARDEN LARGELY COMPOSED OF PERENNIAL PHLOX AND GOLDEN GLOW

Issued by GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY · ROCHESTER, NEW YORK



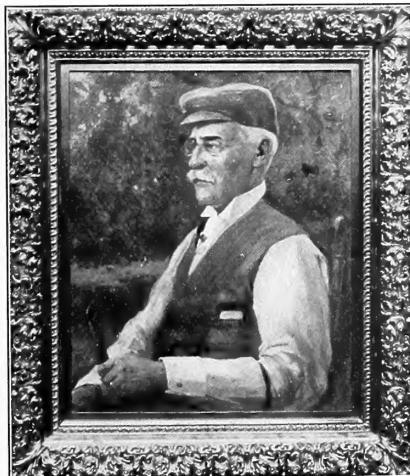
Home of our Chas. A. Green at Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Green is seen in background, his grandchildren in foreground.

THESE FIGURES TELL A STORY:

**\$500.00 PAID OUT THE FIRST YEAR, 1875
AND \$127,792.22 PAID OUT LAST YEAR**

CHAS. A. GREEN, President of Green's Nursery Co., was born on a farm near Rochester, N. Y. When a young man he left the farm and began life as a banker at Rochester. During the financial panic of 1873 he lost his little fortune, and was compelled to turn back to farm life. After fifteen years' experience as a city banker, he located on a fertile farm twelve miles south of Rochester, the farm being mortgaged for all it was worth. Here he began the nursery business in connection with fruit growing in the smallest way conceivable, undergoing many hardships and privations. Gradually the nursery business increased, and finally it was incorporated under the name of Green's Nursery Company, with a capital of \$100,000. The growth of this plant, tree and vine business might be indicated by a pyramid, the lowest figures of which for the first year was less than \$500 paid out, gradually increasing until we reach the base, the result of 1910, the best year ever experienced, when this company paid out \$127,792.22, the largest item in this sum being for labor. While yet a young man, Mr. Green organized a savings bank at Rochester, N. Y., now having assets of about \$9,000,000. Mr. Green was a born lover of fruit. He showed the tendency for this pursuit from

his earliest years. His enthusiasm for fruit growing, his assurance that the planting of fruit trees was the most profitable thing that the owner of suitable land could do, has led to the planting of vast orchards in every part of this great country. Small apple, peach and other trees which he has continuously mailed during the past thirty years to distant sections of this country, cut off from railroad service at that time, has led to the opening of vast fruit districts like the Pecos Valley of Texas, and the Hood River Valley of Oregon, where it was not previously known that these fruits would succeed. By the shipment of his products through so long a period of years, millions of dollars have been added to the wealth of this country. Every tree successfully planted of the hundreds of millions sent out has been a blessing to the planter and added to the wealth of the country. Mr. Green has published many little books on fruit growing, the latest being

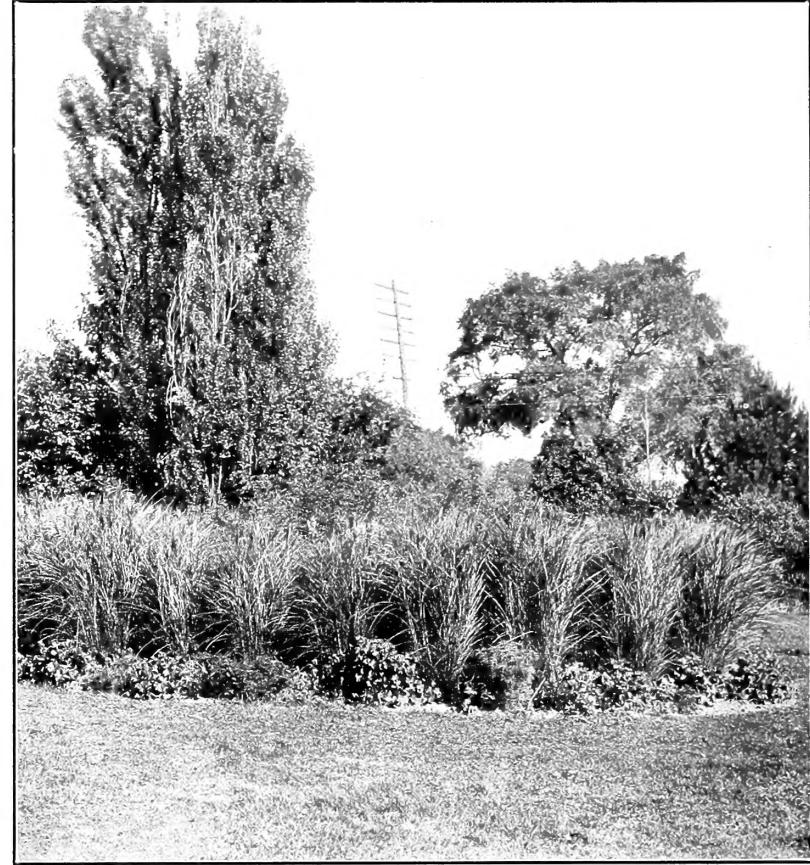


CHAS. A. GREEN

"How I Made the Old Farm Pay," giving his personal experience. For thirty years he has been the editor and publisher of a horticultural magazine which has the largest circulation of any similar publication in the world. At Rochester, Mr. Green is known as the Bird Day Man, having caused Bird Day to be celebrated annually for the past seven years with speeches and music.



California Privet Hedge.—This is the most popular of all hedging plants. It holds its foliage all winter, therefore it may be called an evergreen. It is easily transplanted and sure to grow with fair treatment. The tops need clipping off twice a year to prevent the hedge getting too tall. The walls of the building in photograph are covered with Boston Ivy (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*). The trees shown on the grounds in front of the house are Elm; Cut-Leaf Maple and Horse Chestnut. **Live Forever Rose** also makes a beautiful hedge, blooming freely. Get our low price for this rose or Privet Hedge plants.



Photograph of a Bed composed of Ornamental Grass, Eulalia (*Gracillima Univittata*).—This is sometimes known as Ostrich Plume, since when in blossom during the latter part of the summer, the blossoms resemble ostrich plumes. These plumes, cut and placed in vases in the house, without water, will keep for months or years and are a thing of beauty. The bed shown in the photograph is at the city home of our C. A. Green. At the left in the rear is a Poplar tree, which if well located is one of the most striking trees known. Further back than the bed, to the right, is an American Elm, and to the right of that the Austrian Pine.

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY HAS A NATIONAL REPUTATION

GREEN'S NURSERIES were founded over 30 years ago and have secured a national reputation all over this wide country for integrity, for careful grading, and for selling trees true to name that will grow. This is the largest nursery company of its kind in the world, having four nursery farms and employing hundreds of men and about 25 horses. Our capital is \$100,000, with \$25,000 cash surplus.

Green's under selling supremacy has not been secured by selling an inferior product, but rather by selling a high quality product by a new method. The old method of selling trees is through agents, which is a very expensive method. More than half the price you pay agents for trees goes to pay the agent's expenses and commission and this you save by buying direct of Green, the producer. Ours is a different way altogether. Ours is a mail order nursery, while the old method is to send an agent to your house to drum up the order whether you want the trees or not. By our method you send for our catalog and make your own choice as to what you want, thus saving half your money by dealing direct with the producer.

If you cannot come to Green's Nurseries, Green's Nurseries

will come to you in catalog form, and that is our mail order proposition. You may look over the catalog and pick out what you want, filling out the order sheet and mailing it in self addressed envelope with money order, express order or bank draft for the full amount. By this method you get the best plants, vines and trees for far less money than you are accustomed to paying. Your distance from our nurseries makes but little difference. If you are far away from all railroads order plants and trees sent by mail, Green to pay the postage, but you get smaller trees by mail than you get by express or freight, as a single large tree could not be enclosed in a mail bag. You pay the freight or express charge. We make no charge for baling or boxing trees, which costs us lots of money.

We do a cash business. This enables us to sell good trees at low prices for we have no bad debts. You can save money by dealing with a cash house and lose money

by dealing with a credit house. Bad debts make high prices. When you buy of Green's Nursery Company you may be absolutely certain that your money is doing the greatest purchasing work possible. Green's Trees grow and are true to name.

WHAT A BANKER SAYS ABOUT US

The Traders National Bank
Rochester, N. Y.

November 19, 1910.

To whom it may concern:

I take great pleasure in saying that I consider Green's Nursery Company entirely reliable, a house of many years' standing, and with undoubtedly business integrity and honesty.

I believe any merchandise purchased from them will be found strictly according to contract, and true to name.

We have known the officers for many years past, and our business relations have been entirely satisfactory. The company has ample capital for the business done, and we take pleasure in most heartily recommending them to anyone desiring to purchase trees, shrubbery or other nursery stock.

HENRY C. BREWSTER, President.



Photograph of a Bearing Plantation of Diploma Currants.—There are several similar plantations of this currant at Green's Nursery Farm. The rows are seven feet apart, which leaves plenty of room for cultivation and for the pickers. Currants need not be planted further apart than five feet. When first planted these rows were three and a half feet apart, but every other row was dug out when the plants became crowded. This little plantation of Diploma currants has been a veritable gold mine, the bushes being heavily laden with fruit every year and selling at the highest prices. A diploma was awarded at World's Fair.



This photograph illustrates the early experience of our C. A. Green who, in order to raise money when it was much needed on the nursery farm, went into the swamps and woodlands and hauled out cedar logs, stakes and fence posts in large quantity. This was his first winter's experience on the nursery farm. It so happened that this cedar timber was more valuable that year than it has been in any year since, therefore its sale aided Mr. Green in getting a start in farm life and in fruit growing. Mr. Green believes in doing what he finds can be done. He could not begin his new life in a large way, therefore he was satisfied to begin as an ordinary workman. If you have not sent for Mr. Green's book entitled, "How I Made the Old Farm Pay," send 10 cents and we will mail it to you. This book gives Mr. Green's experience of 15 years on a fruit farm after 15 years' experience as a Rochester, N. Y., banker. It also gives his experience as a boy on the farm where he was born and brought up to maturity. This book also tells how to propagate various kinds of fruits by budding, grafting and layering. It also tells how to plant and grow many kinds of hardy fruits. It has suggestions for poultry keeping and remedies of poultry diseases. It is a handy book to have around the house.

A Prophecy.—An old experienced nurseryman said thirty years ago to our Mr. Green, "The firm who secures the largest mail order nursery business will be the one which gets the best quality of trees to patrons in the best condition and at the most moderate prices." This Green's Nursery Co. has done and we have secured the largest mail order trade of its kind in all the world. "**Buying the New Way**" is Mr. Green's name for his method.

No Charge for Boxing Trees purchased at prices named in our catalogue.

Green's Nursery Catalogue will be mailed free to all applicants. It is large and well illustrated, costing us over \$7000 each year. GREEN'S NURSERY Co., Rochester, N. Y.

DIRECTIONS AND PRACTICAL HINTS FOR THE TREE PLANTER

THE apple, pear, plum and hardy ornamental trees may be planted in October, November or any time before the ground freezes for winter, or they may be planted in April, May or early June in the locality of Rochester, N. Y. The ends of the roots should be clipped off to make a smooth surface, and two-thirds of the length of each branch should be removed before planting. Most inexperienced planters object to this severe top pruning, but it is the proper thing to do.

Peach trees: Every branch must be cut off close to the trunk, and the top of the tree should be cut off so as to leave a straight stub not over 2 to 3 feet high when planted. Take my word for it, this is the only way to succeed in planting the peach. A new head will form quickly. If you do not thus cut back the peach tree it is not likely to live.

The soil placed about the roots of newly planted trees should be as fine and fertile as garden soil. Never place lumps of earth about the roots of trees. If the soil is hard, lumpy and clayey, get a load of earth on the wheel-barrow from the garden to place over the roots of each tree. Make the soil very firm over the roots of each tree planted. Begin to firm the earth after applying the first two shovelsful. You cannot pack the earth too firmly over

the roots. The last shovel of earth should be loose as a mulch.

A forkful or two of strawy stable manure or litter or chip manure from the wood house, placed on the surface of the ground after these trees are planted, will do more to hold the moisture and give the tree a good start than a wagon load of water. If trees are planted in a field for an orchard, the soil should be as well prepared before planting as though you were going to plant corn or potatoes, and thorough cultivation should be given. Never sow grain or grass seed in an orchard.

The smaller the plants and the more delicate the roots, for instance the strawberry and tip raspberry plant, the more necessity that the soil they are planted in be made very fine. Even though the lumps in the soil are small, they will admit the air to the plant, the soil will dry out and the plants will perish.

The apple, pear and peach tree will stand frequent and severe pruning without injury, if properly done, but the cherry and plum trees should be pruned with caution, for the wounds do not heal over as quickly as they do on other fruit trees.

Remember that poor trees are worse than a smoky fire-place, therefore, buy trees only of responsible nurserymen in whom you have confidence. Green's trees grow and are true to name.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Standard Apples	:	30 ft. each way
St'd Pears and strong growing Cherries	:	20 ft. each way
Duke and Morello Cherries	:	18 ft. each way
St'd Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines	:	16 to 18 ft. each way
Dwarf Pears	:	10 to 12 ft. each way
Dwarf Apples	:	10 to 12 ft. each way
Grapes, rows 10 to 16 feet apart	:	7 to 16 ft. in rows
Currants and Gooseberries	:	3 to 4 ft. apart
Raspberries and Blackberries	:	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet
Strawberries, for field culture	:	1 to 1½ by 3 to 3½ ft.
Strawberries, for garden culture	:	1 to 2 feet apart

NOTE — A most excellent way in planting an apple orchard 30 feet apart is to plant peaches in between. By the time the apples require the ground the peaches will have passed their prime and can be removed.



Plot of Norway Spruce.—A considerable part of Green's Nursery Farms is devoted to the propagation of ornamental plants and trees. Each year the people of this country are doing more to beautify their homes with the planting of ornamental vines, shrubbery and trees. This is yet a new country. Pioneers cannot be expected to spend money or time in ornamenting their homes, but as the country grows older people realize the importance of beautifying their home grounds, and are led by the example of others to buy and plant vines about their porches, and ornamental shrubs for the borders of their lawns. The Norway Spruce shown in

the photograph is one of the best known hardy evergreens. It is grown as single specimens on the borders of the lawn, or in rows to form a hedge or wind-break, and is also planted in groups. The tips of the branches should be clipped off each year, to make the tree compact and beautiful and to prevent it from becoming too tall. This Spruce grows rapidly, but can be kept low in growth by shearing off the tips of branches each year, as you would shear the branches of any hedge. We grow the Norway Spruce and Arbor Vitae for hedging at a low price per hundred. We also grow the Blue Spruce and other rare evergreens.



A Photograph of Standard Bartlett Pear Trees, Ready to be Dug and Sold.—The larger part of this block has already been dug, giving a better opportunity to see the extent of the rows and the success of the budding. Notice that there is scarcely a miss of the bud inserted to make the tree. Every nursery tree is grown from a bud or graft.

In planting the pear, apple, plum and grape and more often the strawberry, production is increased by having in the same plantation occasional rows of other varieties known to be strong in pollen. Bees are the means of carrying the useful pollen from flower to flower.



Here is a Block of Standard Pears Fully Grown and Ready to be Dug.—Part of this block has already been dug. The variety shown here is the Bartlett, one of the most popular and well known pears. There are many orchardists who plant thousands of Bartlett pear trees, omitting every other variety. I consider this a mistake, for I have found that pear trees are often more productive when occasionally a row of another variety is introduced, as some varieties of pears lack the necessary pollen to fertilize the blossoms or have a smaller supply of pollen than other varieties. Any one who has a garden can grow pears.



Here is One of Many Similar Blocks of Carolina Poplar Trees at Green's Nursery.—These trees are grown from cuttings and represent two years' growth on light, sandy soil. On stronger soil these trees would attain as large a growth as shown here in one year. In the foreground are plants of the Yucca, somewhat resembling the Century Plant. Each plant blossoms freely each year, throwing up a tall spike filled with hundreds of beautiful white

flowers. This is a hardy Yucca, requiring no protection. The price of plants is 25 cents each. Between the Yucca and the Poplars may be seen the Golden Leaved Elder, a remarkable plant possessed of great beauty, the leaves especially in early summer being the color of bright gold. Price of plants, 25 cents each. Buy the new way, direct of Green, the producer, and save half of your money. Money grows on trees, also health and happiness.

Public Confidence is at the bottom of any great business success. Years of public confidence only come to the deserving. All views shown in this book are taken of trees owned by Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y. Buy trees the **new way** direct from the producer and save half your money.



Men Planting Currant Cuttings at Green's Nursery Farm.—As we have been the owners and disseminators of Red Cross and Diploma currants, two of the largest and most valuable varieties ever known, it has been necessary for us to propagate the currant largely. This excellent photograph shows the cuttings which have been thrust by the men into the gap in the soil made by a slim piece of steel resembling a ditch machine, drawn by two horses. After the cuttings are placed in position another implement goes over each row pressing the soil firmly about the cuttings. The cuttings are planted early in October. Each row is covered with a

mulch of straw manure, to prevent the cuttings from being heaved out of the ground by frost. The currant is one of the most profitable small fruits. It is more convenient than other fruits for the reason that it need not be picked immediately on ripening, and yet the sooner it is picked after ripening the better jelly it makes. The strawberry and raspberry must be picked as soon as ripe, but the currant can be held in abeyance for a week or ten days, which you will find is a great consideration when you are overwhelmed with work. Of late years the demand for currant fruit has greatly increased. We have been overwhelmed with orders for the fruit.



Photograph of a Block of Peach Trees, showing One Summer's Growth from the Bud.—The leaves have been stripped from the trees in the foreground, which gives them a peculiar appearance. There are 50,000 peach trees in this and other nearby blocks of peach trees. The soil at Green's largest nursery farms is strong clay loam, not adapted to the growing of peach trees, therefore we purchased a sandy farm for this purpose and for growing cuttings

and for similar propagation of items which could not be successfully grown on the main nursery farms. The above view is taken on the sandy farm. There are three houses on this farm, two of which are shown in the photograph. Peach trees grow rapidly and come early into bearing, but do not endure so long as many other fruit trees. Pear and apple trees have been known to live for a hundred years, but I never heard of a peach tree lasting so long.

Green's Guarantee—We will replace free or refund the amount paid us for any stock not true to name, but are not liable for other damages. Views all taken at Green's Nursery Farms and branches. Green's trees are the best that can be grown, the most enduring, the most productive.



Here is a Large Block of One Year Old Dwarf Pear Trees. — This remarkable block compares favorably with the block of one year old apple trees shown. All the growth you see on these pear trees, from the ground up, has been made in the previous five months, April until October; the growth in many instances in these few months is six feet. Different varieties of

dwarf pears will make different growths, some being more vigorous than others. The man at the left is standing in rows of the Seckel pear, which do not make as tall growth as the Duchess, which is in the foreground to the right. Notice the young man, over six feet tall, standing among pear trees which rise a little over his head, and all the growth of one year.

Photographs all taken at Green's Nursery farm. The Roosevelts and John D. Rockefeller have bought our products. Green offers to replace free of charge any trees he sells that do not prove true to name. Deal with successful men, they usually have earned their success by fair dealing.



This Photograph shows the Most Remarkable Growth I have ever seen on One Year Apple Trees, in the State of New York.—The growth you see here is nearly six feet high, and many of the trees are three-quarters caliper at the base, being large enough to be sold for first-class trees, yet most of the growth that you see has been made in the preceding five months. Our foreman takes pride in this growth of these one year old apple trees. They are produced by budding, not by grafting. This remarkable growth shows the character of the soil at Green's Nursery Farms. This soil is a mixture of clay and sand, making a fertile loam, no

gravel or stone in it. It is a deep, rich soil which in past years has produced the largest crops of corn and wheat ever grown in this state. On this land, years ago, was grown a sample of wheat which took the prize at the World's Exhibition in London. The land is rolling, as may be seen in the photograph, which furnishes better air drainage as well as water drainage, and makes it exceedingly desirable for fruit growing. Two of the double houses at our nurseries are shown in this photograph. These are occupied by our workmen, many of whom have been with us for nearly thirty years. Green's Trees Grow and are true to name.



Here is a Block of Two Year Dwarf Pears, Ready to Dig.—The trees at each end of the block have been dug with spades, so as to permit six or eight horses attached to a tree digger to turn around at the end of the rows, pulling the heavy tree digger under the roots of

the trees, digging them better, with less injury to the roots, than would be possible if dug by hand. We often find beautiful specimens of fruit in these two year old pear trees, indicating how early the dwarf pear comes into bearing. View taken at Green's Nurseries.

Have you ever tested the quality of Green's trees? There is no guess work about his trees. They are the **best grown, most enduring**, sold anywhere at any price. **Green's Trees** are **Highest Quality Trees**. They go 3000 miles safely as Green packs them. **Green's Trees Grow.**



The photograph at the left indicates how trees are heeled in at the nursery, to preserve them in good condition. The central photograph indicates the beauty of evergreens and

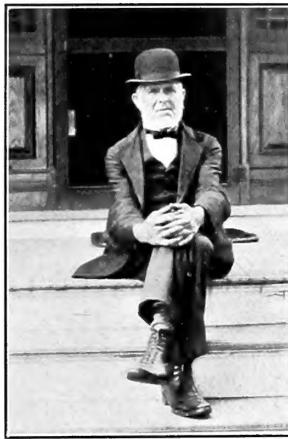
especially of the Norway Spruce, which is one of the hardest and most popular evergreens. If these spruce trees have the tips of the branches cut back half their growth each year

they will become compact and less rampant in growth. The photograph to the right is a scene in the packing house of Green's Nursery Co. The men are baling trees for shipment.

Care in Handling Trees—Plants, vines and trees are perishable. They must be carefully looked after during all the years of growth. But especially after the trees are dug care must be exercised at every step in handling them to see that they are not dried out or frosted, bruised or with roots mangled. It is the careful nurseryman, in regard to these details, who will have a wide reputation over this country, for his trees will grow and bear fruit abundantly. The planter may not know why one nurseryman's trees grow better than another's, because he cannot understand all of the requirements. The packing of trees in bales or boxes, as shown in the above illustration, requires experience. The roots of the tree must be protected by damp moss or excel-

sior and every part of the tree must be protected from loosening, on its way from the nursery to the planter. Success in any enterprise demands that some person shall learn to do some one thing better than it has been done before. It is especially true of the nursery business. Send for our complete catalog. Here is a letter from a patron, which tells its own story:

Green's Nursery Company, Rochester, N. Y., Dear Sirs: I write to announce the safe arrival of plants, vines and trees. Now I know how to appreciate your kindness and liberal methods of dealing with your distant patrons. That this perishable stock should come so far, nearly 3,000 miles, and arrive as fresh looking as though they were dug but yesterday, indicates that you have had large experience in successful packing. Accept thanks for the extra trees which you put in my order. I will recommend your nursery to all my friends. I do not doubt that everything will grow. GEO. MILLER, Milwaukee, Ore.



HERE is Michael Courtney, an aged Irishman, who was employed by my father on the home-stead farm when I was a child. When I was caught bare-footed in a patch of thistles, Michael would carry me on his back to a safe path. I have recently had Michael Courtney at my house as guest.

An Apple or Other Fruit Tree
ten years planted is worth \$10. Every year that it thrives there-after adds \$1 to its value. This is a low estimate of the value of fruit trees or an orchard.



This central photograph is a park scene intended to call attention to the beauty of drive-ways, of mixed planting of evergreens, of open lawn and of forest trees which appear in the background. Many rural people do not make enough of the woodlands, which are objects of beauty. Buying in Green's *new way* saves half your money.

Why do they do it? When tree packing time comes, April first, we have in the bank over \$100,000, all sent in to us by patrons in advance of shipment. Why do these good people trust us with all this money! The answer is because they know us. They have been here before and have been well treated, or their friends have told them that we are reliable. We could do this vast business in no other way. Ours is the cash with order way. We have \$100,000.00 capital and \$25,000.00 surplus cash in bank.

A business that has been going on for the past thirty years; a business that has grown and grown until it has become the biggest of its kind in the

country, *must* have a basis of honest methods. People buy and buy because it is to their interest to buy. If there were double-dealings or deceit *anywhere*, someone would find it out—and that is the kind of a story that has lightning feet. All this touches the stock of Green's Nursery Company. We don't say these things lightly. We put our trees and plants "at the head of all for quality and price," every word counts for its full meaning.

Green's trees are high quality trees, sold at low prices by the new way. We offer to replace, free of charge, any tree we sell that does not prove true to name. Green's catalog sent free, on application, to any address.



HERE is a photograph of Mr. Green's grandchild, who lives next door. Nothing pleases her more than to run over to her grandfather's with something she has found that is pleasing. In her wagon are her dolls and in her arms a branch of peaches.

When to Pick Pears.—No pear should be left on the tree until it becomes soft. Pick the pears as soon as they are well colored and are of full size, while they are yet firm though they may look green. Green's trees grow and are true.



Which is the Most Important Fruit? — When you look upon the above display of apples you may be inclined to say that the apple is the most important. The apple enters into the diet of man more generally than other fruits, but all fruits are wholesome. Medical men declare that the juices of fruits free the body of germs of disease. The apple is easily grown. When once planted it may thrive and bear fruit for a hundred years. I have known an apple tree to produce in one season 12 barrels of apples, but this is too much to expect on the average. But consider what one average apple tree will do toward supplying the family with wholesome fruit. The plum, pear, quince, cherry, the grape, the strawberry, the raspberry and the other small fruits are all wholesome, easily produced and valuable adjuncts to every garden in village, city or country. Where you have a choice of locality plant on the hillside or hilltop in preference to the low damp valley. Fruit trees will thrive on almost any soil if it is fertile. If the soil is inclined to bake and harden it should be mulched each year with straw manure which helps to maintain moisture and keep the soil in a loose condition.

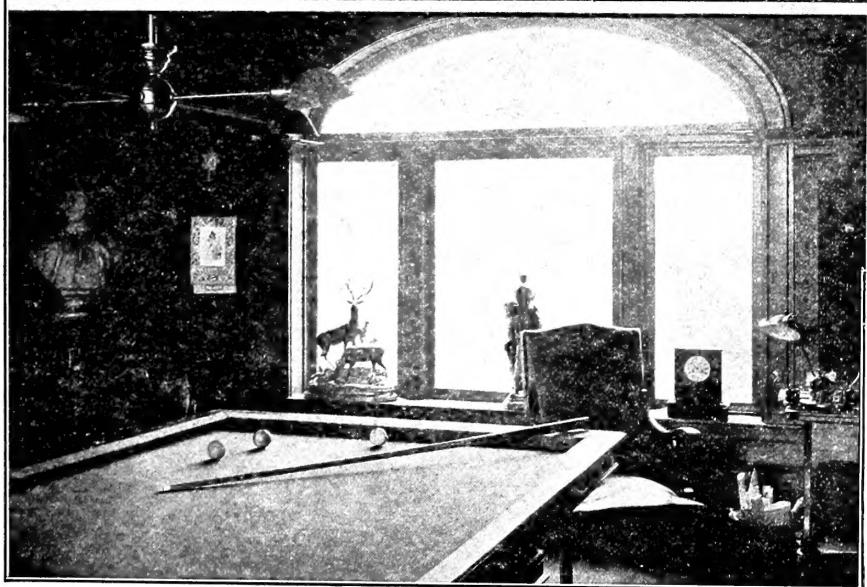
Buy of successful men. They could not have been successful had they not given their patrons a fair deal. Have you tested the quality of Green's trees? If not, give them a trial. They speak for themselves.



Tree Digging. — Fourteen horses attached to one implement for tree digging, at Green's Nursery Farm. This tree digger runs far beneath the roots. Trees are thus dug better and faster than with spades. The greatest care is used in handling and packing Green's trees.

Elberta Peaches. — Where everyone may have a choice of fruits there are many who choose the peach. It would seem as though fruits were intended as medicine for man, since each fruit has its particular medicinal qualification. A child once said after eating a peach, "I swallowed the cloth, now what shall I do with the bone?" Nectarines are simply smooth-skinned peaches. Peach growing is increasing over a large portion of this country, it having been discovered that peaches can be grown where it was not thought possible a few years ago. Mr. Green has ever been among the first to originate and disseminate rare and valuable new fruits. He was among the first to offer the famous Elberta. Of late the Niagara peach has been sent out through Green's Nurseries.





THE upper part of this photograph represents a cosy corner in Charles A. Green's art gallery at Rochester, N. Y. He has for many years been collecting paintings. He has many by noted artists. Pictures do much to brighten a home.

The photograph at the left was taken in the play-room of Mr. Green's home. Men whose brains are busily employed need recreation, and here is where Mr. Green spends many leisure hours. There are only two games in which he is interested, golf and billiards. Both these games furnish exercise for the body and rest for the mind. Whether a game is good or bad depends on where it is played.

We need recreation. An innocent game or hobby will do much to keep hard-worked people out of lunatic asylums.



The above photographs, described by numbers, represent fields of various kinds of fruit trees owned by Green's Nursery Co., and situated in a neighboring township

No. 1—Is a block of two year old cherry trees. • No. 2—A marvelous one year's growth of peach trees. Patrons sometimes ask for two year peach trees, but no one sells peach trees older than one year. • No. 3—A block of two year old apple trees. Only a small part of this big field is shown in this photograph. • No. 4—Shows the growth of a large field of trees. The trees at the left are pear trees, those at the right one year old cherry trees. • No. 5—Represents two year old plum trees. • No. 6—Is a field of young peach trees. • No. 7—High qual-

ity peach trees of the largest size, all well rooted. The trees are shown in the hands of the men. In the background the peach trees are undug.

All of the big fields of trees shown in this book were started from seed or little seedlings, all budded or grafted later to desirable varieties. If the nurseryman can succeed in making quality trees from such small beginnings, no one should feel doubtful about making trees grow when fully developed and delivered at his home in fine condition.